ADMINISTRATION REPORT

ON THE

JAILS OF BIHAR

FOR THE YEAR

1939

BY

Lt.-Col. O. R. UNGER, I.M.S.,

Inspector-General of Prisons, Bihar.

SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRINTING,
BIHAR, PATNA.
1941

[Maximum limit—20 pages.]

CONTENTS.

	PARAS.
Introductory	1
Number of jails	2
Judicial statistics	3—15
Prison discipline	16—22
Expenditure	23-24
Employment of prisoners and manufactures	25—30
Vital statistics	31—34
Subsidiary jails	35
Miscellaneous	36—38

No. 9867.

FROM

LT.-COL. O. R. UNGER, I. M. S.,
INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF PRISONS, BIHAR,

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BIHAR,
JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Patna, the 18th May, 1940.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit my report on the administration of the jails of the Province of Bihar for the year 1939.

Introductory.

I held charge of the Department throughout the year.

Number of jails.

2. There was no change in the number of permanent jails and subsidiary jails during the year under report, which closed with 4 central, 9 district, 1 juvenile and 41 subsidiary jails. The reduced jail at Arrah which was temporarily raised to the status of a district jail continued to function as such throughout the year in order to relieve the extreme congestion in the permanent jails.

For the same reason the reduced jails at Chaibassa and Daltonganj which were temporarily restored to their former status of district jails and continued to function as such till the close of the year 1938, had to accommodate prisoners during the year under report in larger number than a subsidiary jail ordinarily keeps.

Due to constant overcrowding in the jails of this province the necessity for an increase in the permanent jail accommodation is keenly felt and it therefore seems necessary to construct one new central jail, as already suggested in paragraph 2 of my annual jail administration report for the year 1935.

JUDICIAL STATISTICS.

General summary.

3. There was an abnormal rise in the prison population during the year under report. The year opened with a population of 10,778 prisoners of all classes against 10,792 in the previous year. The number of admissions including transfers rose from 59,632 to 72,259 and the number of prisoners discharged from all causes from 59,646 to 70,426.

The number remaining at the close of the year was 12,611 or 1,833 more than in the preceding year.

The following table shows the total of the daily average number of each class of prisoners and variations for the years 1938 and 1939 :—

—	1938.	1939.	Variation.
1	2	3	4
Convicts	8,656·77	9,005·24	+348·47
Undertrials	2,223·33	2,858·16	+634·83
Civil prisoners	15·80	12·53	—3·27
Total ..	10,895·90	11,875·93	+980·03

There was an increase by 9 per cent in the daily average number of prisoners of all classes during the year as compared with the previous year.

The increase was due to heavy admission of undertrial prisoners and protracted trials of such prisoners as also to rise in the number of convicts admitted during the year as compared with the previous year. This resulted in overcrowding in all the central jails and in most of the district jails, the population being usually much in excess of the accommodation available in the jails. Compared with the normal years up to 1929 the prison population showed an increase by 80 per cent.

Statement no. I.

4. The number of convicts at the commencement of the year was 8,441, viz., 8,276 males and 165 females. The number of persons sentenced to imprisonment during the year was 23,159 males and 612 females against 19,918 males and 541 females in 1938, thus showing a total increase of 3,312 and this was due to the rise in the number of direct admissions as already stated above. Six jails contributed to the large increase notably the jails at Bankipur, Gaya, Hazaribagh, Chapra, Darbhanga and Dumka. At the close of the year, 9,462 male and 181 female convicts remained in custody.

The daily average number of convicts rose from 8,656·77 in 1938 to 9,005·24 in the year under report.

Three convicts who volunteered for service in the Andamans were transported during the year with the sanction of the Provincial Government.

The revising boards held in all the central jails during the year under report, as required by rule 529 of the Bihar and Orissa Jail Manual, recommended the release of 95 long-term prisoners. Out of this number, 65 prisoners were released during the year under the orders of Government and the cases of the remaining prisoners were under the consideration of Government when the year closed. Fifty long-term prisoners whose cases were submitted to Government in 1938 were also released during the year. Last year 61 such prisoners were released under the orders of Government on the recommendation of the advisory boards.

Statement no. II.

5. This statement shows the distribution of convicts admitted direct from courts according to their religion, age-periods, education and previous occupation.

(a) Religion.

The following figures compare the percentages of convicts imprisoned during the year according to their religion :—

—	1938.	1939.
1	2	3
Hindus and Sikhs	79·99	80·37
Muhammadans	13·94	14·85
Christians	·60	·30
Buddhists and Jains	..	..
Others	5·47	4·48
Total ..	100·00	100·00

Hindus, owing to their numerical superiority in the province, contribute the largest number of criminals.

As usual, all possible facilities are afforded to prisoners to say their prayers and observe religious rites as far as permissible under the rules. Voluntary religious instructors also attend jails on Sundays and on the principal festival days and address the prisoners on their respective faiths and religious persuasion on moral and religious subjects. Such voluntary workers are paid conveyance hire to and from jail subject to a maximum of Rs. 10 per month for each religious worker. These informal lectures do a vast amount of good and are much appreciated by the prisoners. I am indebted to these gentlemen for their voluntary work.

(b) Age-periods.

The subjoined table gives the age statistics of the convicts admitted during the year compared with the figures of the previous year :—

Age.	1938.		1939.	
1	2		3	
Under 16 years	1·25	13·00	1·27	14·17
16 to 18 years	4·57		4·94	
19 to 21 years	7·18		7·96	
22 to 30 years	35·92	87·00	36·81	85·83
31 to 40 years	26·97		27·05	
41 to 60 years	17·67		16·29	
Above 60 years	6·44		5·68	
Total ..	100·00		100·00	..

From the above table it will be seen that the admission of youthful offenders and adolescents up to the age of 21 years increased by 1·17 per cent

as compared with the previous year, while there was a corresponding fall in the admission of persons above that age.

The bulk of the jail population, as usual, is contributed by persons between the ages of 22 and 40 years.

(c) Education.

The percentage of literate and illiterate convicts admitted during the year works out to 12·86 and 87·14, respectively, against 10·98 and 89·02, in 1938. Compulsory education of all ordinary prisoners of 25 years of age and under, sentenced to one year or over, whose mother tongue was Hindi, was continued in the Gaya central jail throughout the year following the routine of the previous year. There were 119 prisoners receiving education at the beginning of the year and 26 were admitted to the classes making a total of 145 prisoners. The classes were divided into two batches, each batch attending the school half day and doing manual labour during the other half. Syllabus prescribed by the Education Board was followed up to the upper primary standard. An Urdu teacher was also appointed towards the close of the year to impart Urdu education to the prisoners in the jail. These prisoners were also taught drill every day in the morning and in the evening. Of the total number of prisoners in different classes 75 were struck off the roll on completion of age-limit and on account of release, etc. leaving a balance of 70 at the close of the year. The progress made by the prisoners continued to be satisfactory. The percentage of the prisoners passed at the annual examination works out to 83·07. The prisoners getting education were generally employed on the following main industries :—

(1) Composing and Bindery.

(2) Weaving.

(3) Carpentry.

(4) Gardening.

(5) Cotton spinning.

Compulsory education is also given to all 'A' class prisoners of 25 years of age and under at the central jail at Bhagalpur. The status of the Urdu lower primary school of this jail was raised to that of a common upper primary school during the year. The prisoners were taught both in Urdu and Hindi up to the upper primary standard and also given industrial training fitted to their constitution and drilled every day. All of them were also given a training in spinning by Charkha for an hour daily. At the commencement of the year there were 46 prisoners and 56 were admitted to the classes making a total of 102 pupils who were given education during the year. Of these, 37 prisoners were struck off the rolls on account of release, transfer, etc., leaving 65 prisoners at the close of the year. Out of the number admitted during the year 31 knew their alphabets before admission and the rest were illiterates.

The progress made by these prisoners was quite satisfactory.

Mass literacy in the jails of the province.

Education of all illiterate prisoners in the jails which was started in the middle of the year 1938 was carried out throughout the year under report with the same enthusiasm and zeal, as before. Books and slates were supplied to these prisoners as a part of literacy campaign.

The table below shows the progress made by the prisoners in the literacy work :—

Total illiterates	Male	59,722	61,194	
	Female	1,472		
Those who attended literacy classes ..	Male	54,027	54,373	
	Female	346		
Those who could read	Male	23,591	23,821	49,832
	Female	230		
Those who could read and write ..	Male	16,994	17,056	
	Female	62		
Those who could read, write and do simple arithmetic.	Male	8,916	8,955	
	Female	39		

It will be seen from the above that the result during the year was most satisfactory. The prisoners are taking keen interest and the jail staff and literate prisoners also, are trying their best to make the prisoners literate in order to render them eligible for appearing at the lower primary and upper primary examinations.

(d) Previous occupation.

Of the males admitted, ·42 per cent were employed under municipal or other local authorities, 11·92 per cent were professional persons, 3·60 per cent were in service or performing personal offices, 51·26 per cent were engaged on agriculture or with animals, 3·70 per cent were connected with commerce and trade, ·91 per cent were engaged in mechanical arts, manufactures and engineering operations, etc., and 28·19 per cent were persons not classed otherwise.

Female convicts.

6. The total number of female convicts admitted during the year was 612 or 71 more than in the previous year. Their daily average number for the year was almost the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 176·75 against 183·01. Of the females admitted 482 were Hindus and Sikhs, 40 Muhammadans, three Christians and 87 belonging to all other classes. Twenty-three were up to 18 years of age and the rest above that age.

As many as 88 long-term female convicts were in custody at the end of the year. All long-term habitual female convicts are transferred to the Bhagalpur central jail, subject to accommodation being available there, where they are kept apart from casual prisoners. They are always accompanied by female warders in addition to the police escorts whilst on transfer.

In view of the difficulty of effective supervision by one female warder a second female warder is temporarily appointed when circumstances demand it, e.g., when there is a female lunatic or a sick or a condemned female prisoner in the jail or when the Superintendent of a jail considers that constant watch is necessary over any particular female prisoner.

The training of female convicts in spinning by *Charkha* in the Bhagalpur central jail continued throughout the year under the supervision of a paid instructress. Progress made by them in this industry was quite satisfactory.

Youthful offenders and juveniles.

7. The total number of youthful offenders and juveniles, i.e., all prisoners below the age of 20 years, admitted during the year was 1,877 against 1,456 in 1938. Excluding boys under the age of 15 who were sent to the Reformatory School at Hazaribagh, the rest of the prisoners were detained in the jails of the district in which they were convicted or were transferred to the juvenile jail at Monghyr, to the central jail at Bhagalpur or to the district jail at Bankipur.

Juvenile jail.

8. On the opening day of the year under report there were 224 boys in prison, 91 were admitted direct from the local courts, 357 from jails and subsidiary jails of the province and seven from jails outside the province, making a total of 679 dealt with during the year. Of these, 435 were discharged for various causes including 20 released on license and remission of

sentences under the orders of Government, leaving 244 in jail at the close of the year. The daily average population for the year was 216·62 against 219·37 in the previous year.

The figures below show the percentages of length of sentences of the juveniles dealt with in the institution during the year compared with those of the previous two years :—

—	1937.	1938.	1939.
1	2	3	4
One year and under	72·77	74·83	73·34
Above one year and not exceeding two years	8·49	7·41	8·54
Over two years	18·74	17·76	18·12

From the above table it will appear that there has been a slight decrease in the percentage of short-term juvenile prisoners sentenced to one year and under and a corresponding increase in the percentage of boys given sentences above that period.

As already stated in my previous reports, short sentences have no reformative value. Improvement in the character of a juvenile prisoner can only be effected if he is detained for a period sufficiently long to be benefitted by systematic training in school, technical and vocabulary classes.

All the juveniles were divided into two sections; (1) those sentenced to less than one year were put in the maintenance department and employed on routine duties, such as cooking, gardening, preparing articles of jail consumption or sweeping. They were not given any reformative training as no improvement in the character of a juvenile prisoner is possible unless he is detained for a period sufficiently long to enable him to benefit by a systematic training and (2) those sentenced to one year or above were taken for Borstal treatment and were given educational, industrial and physical training as required under the Juvenile Jail Rules.

There were 134 boys in the school on the opening day of the year and 198 boys were admitted during the year making a total of 332 students who were given education during the year. Of these, 135 boys were struck off the roll on account of release and transfer, leaving 197 students at the close of the year. One hundred and ten boys were examined and 89 were promoted to higher classes.

The technical classes, viz., carpentry, black-smithy, tin-smithy, cane work, gardening and masonry work were continued throughout the year under report. The soap manufacture had been temporarily stopped for want of raw materials on account of war.

Khadi weaving was introduced during the year and the boys made good progress towards the close of the year and took much interest in spinning and carding.

The daily average number of boys employed on different technical classes was 121·97.

Religious and moral instructions were imparted to the boys twice a week by religious instructors. Night school also continued throughout the year.

From the unexpended balance of the fund of Juvenile Prisoners' Aid Society at Monghyr known as "Whitty Home" which was closed down in 1927 owing to the lack of interest and want of public support in aiding juvenile prisoners after release, there was a sum of Rs. 3,395-13-1 remaining

at the beginning of the year, from which amount a sum of Rs. 10-13-6 was drawn during the year and spent on supplying clothing to released boys who were badly in need of the same at the time of release and a sum of Rs. 83 was also given as help to those boys who had learnt some trades in the jail.

Four sets of carpenters' tools were also supplied to four boys who had learnt carpentry and were expected to start that work on release.

9. The total number of convicts admitted during the year was 23,771 or 3,312 more than in the previous year. The table below compares the percentages of admission of prisoners with sentences up to six months during the past four years.

Statement no. III.—(a) Length of sentence.

—	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.
1	2	3	4	5
Up to one month	37·43	34 62	33·36	31·58
Above one month and not exceeding three months.	21·20	22·15	23·79	22·56
Total ..	58·63	56·77	57·15	54·14
Above three months and not exceeding six months.	20·62	20·04	20·00	20·79
Total ..	79·25	76·81	77·15	74·93

It is satisfactory that there was a gradual fall in the percentages of short sentences up to one month and it is hoped that there will be a further trend in this direction as short sentences have little or no reformative value, while sentences above three months and not exceeding six months show no tendency to diminution.

The following figures compare the percentages of convicts admitted during the past four years according to the nature of their sentences :—

(b) Nature of sentence.

—	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.
1	2	3	4	5
Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment.	27·12	24·32	22·82	21·84
Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment.	72·44	75·50	77·10	78·13
Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	·37	·01	·02	..
Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	·07	·17	·06	·03

There was a further decrease in the number of convicts sentenced to simple imprisonment and a corresponding increase in the number sentenced to rigorous imprisonment.

Statement no. IV.

10. This statement shows the number of convicts admitted during the year, who had been classed as habituals. The ratio per cent of habitual criminals to the total number imprisoned during the year was 6·03 against 6·50 in 1938.

As far as possible, all long-term habituals were concentrated in the special habitual jail at Buxar.

Statement no. XVIII—Under-trial prisoners.

11. This statement shows the number of under-trial prisoners admitted during the year. The daily average number of under-trial prisoners was 2858·16 against 2223·33 in the previous year. Of the total number admitted during the year 27·63 per cent were convicted and 55·90 per cent were released.

Average period of detention of under-trial prisoners.

12. The statement below shows the average period of detention in days of under-trial prisoners during the last five years.

Year.	Sessions cases.	Other cases.
1935	66·87	23·99
1936	59·92	20·45
1937	70·08	26·79
1938	68·29	23·94
1939	80·81	30·79

From the above figures, it will be seen that there has been a great rise during the year under report in the period of detention of under-trial prisoners both in "Sessions" and "Other cases".

The largest average detentions occurred in "sessions cases" at Hazaribagh (162·40 days), Purulia (149·22 days) and Ranchi (109·87 days) and in "other cases" at Purnea (53·64 days), Gaya (42·28 days) and at Buxar (38·90 days).

Long detention of under-trial prisoners is partly responsible for the overcrowding in jails; besides, causing heavy overcrowding in some jails it means a large expenditure to the State on the maintenance of these prisoners which can be avoided if their cases are speedily disposed of by the courts concerned.

Civil prisoners.

13. There were 13 civil prisoners in the jails at the beginning of the year, 132 were received during the year and 129 discharged, leaving 16 only at the close of the year. The daily average number was 12·53 against 15·80 in the previous year.

State or special class prisoners.

14. There was no State or special class of prisoners detained in the jails during the year under report.

Lunatics.

15. Seventy non-criminal lunatics were sent to jails for observation against 47 in the previous year. The detention of these lunatics with violent and filthy habits causes considerable inconvenience specially as there is no suitable or adequate accommodation in jails for persons of this class.

Under the existing arrangement criminal lunatics confined in the different jails of this province are transferred temporarily to the central jail at Hazaribagh where they are detained till accommodation is available for them in the Mental Hospital at Ranchi. Fifty-six such lunatics were in that jail on the 1st January 1939 and 14 were admitted during the year, one was transferred to the Mental Hospital, 26 were convicted and two died in the jail hospital, leaving a balance of 41 at the close of the year.

DISCIPLINE.

Statement no. V—Escapes and recaptures.

16. There were six escapes during the year against five, in 1938. Of these, three occurred among convicts and three among under-trial prisoners. The escapes among the convicts took place from the central jail at Buxar, the district jail at Purulia and the subsidiary jail at Kishanganj, while those among the under-trials occurred from the district jail at Purnea and the subsidiary jails at Hajipur and Latehar.

A brief description of the escapes is given below:—

At Buxar central jail, one convict escaped from the extramural gang of prisoners taken out to work in the Superintendent's bungalow where a general cleaning had to be done. The warder-in-charge instead of keeping all the prisoners of his gang together as required by the rules had split them up and hence he could not have a clear view of all the prisoners at one time because of many buildings, innumerable trees, thick hedges and bushes. The prisoner taking advantage of the opportunity escaped. One under-trial prisoner aged 18 years made good his escape from the Purnea jail on the very day of his admission. He managed to get on the roof of the jail godown by scaling the western wall of the female ward from where he jumped outside and ran away unnoticed by the warder on duty. In the district jail at Purulia, one convict while employed extramurally in the garden with other prisoners escaped through the negligence of the warder-in-charge of the prisoners. An under-trial prisoner managed to get away from the sub-jail at Hajipur only an hour after his admission by scaling the enclosure wall with the help of one of his fellow prisoners. In the subsidiary jail at Kishanganj, one convict sweeper who was taken outside the sub-jail for trenching night-soil and cleaning receptacles, etc., made good his escape through the negligence of the warder on guard duty. One under-trial prisoner of the Latehar sub-jail escaped by scaling the southern wall near the latrine by means of a rope used for drawing water from the well, which he had kept concealed.

These escapes were due to lack of effective supervision and over-confidence on the part of the warder staff. The warder guards held responsible for the escapes were suitably punished. The cases against the persons guilty of negligence for the escapes from the district jails at Purnea and Purulia and the subsidiary jail at Hajipur, however, remained pending when the year closed.

Of the prisoners who escaped during the year, two convicts and two under-trial prisoners were recaptured while one convict and one under-trial prisoner remained at large at the end of the year. One convict and one under-trial prisoner who had escaped in a previous year were also recaptured during the year under report.

Statement no. VI.—Offences and punishments.

17. This statement shows the offences committed by convicts and the punishments inflicted on them. The total number of offences committed by convicts during the year aggregated 3, 51 against 3,160. Compared with the previous year there was a further decrease under heads "prohibited articles" and "all other breaches of jail rules" while there was an increase under heads "relating to work" and "assaults, mutiny and escapes". Five offences were dealt with by the criminal courts against the same number in the previous year.

Of the offenders, 2,167 were awarded minor punishments and 1,084 major punishments by the Superintendents against 1,994 and 1,166, respectively, in the previous year.

The ratio per cent of total punishments, excluding those dealt with by criminal courts, to the daily average population was 36·10 as compared with 36·61 in 1938.

Conduct of casuals and habituals.

18. The daily average number of 'A' and 'B' class convicts in the central and district jails during the year was 6,209·86 and 2,163·14, respectively. The percentages of the two classes to the daily average population were 74·16 casual and 25·84 habituals. The former class was responsible for 57·16 per cent and the latter for 42·84 per cent of the total number of offences committed by prisoners during the year against 60·22 and 39·78, respectively, in the previous year. The punishments inflicted on 'A' class prisoners were minor awards 62·22 per cent and major awards 47·25 per cent and those on 'B' class prisoners minor awards 37·78 per cent and major awards 52·75 per cent.

Corporal punishment.

19. The subsidiary statement given in Appendix 'D' shows details of whipping inflicted on convicts during the year. The total number of awards was 4 against 2 in the previous year and 9 in 1937. Of these, two were inflicted at each of the jails at Bankipur and Purnea. The offences which necessitated the award of this punishment were assaults and indecent conduct and in all these cases the prisoners were rightly dealt with by whipping.

This form of punishment is only inflicted in cases of exceptional circumstances and where deterrent punishment is considered absolutely necessary in the interests of discipline.

Imposition of fetters.

20. Fetters for safe custody were imposed in 36 cases against 49 cases in 1938. This measure was resorted to in cases of prisoners who had previously escaped or shown a tendency to escape and in the cases of long-term and transportation prisoners considered to be dangerous pending their removal from district to central jails.

Warder guard.

21. The total strength of the permanent warder establishment during the year was the same as in the previous year, viz., 1,076. Owing to overcrowding in the jails and for guarding dangerous prisoners and Public Works scaffoldings in connection with the repairs of jail buildings 73 warders had to be entertained temporarily in addition to the permanent strength.

The total number of punishments inflicted on warders and head-warders was 436 against 461 in the previous year. The number judicially punished was 5 against 2 in 1938, 5 were dismissed against the same number in the year before, 6 were degraded, 166 fined, 48 given extra drill and 206 formally censured or otherwise punished against 5, 216, 74 and 159, respectively, in 1938.

The departmental training of warders in drill was continued in the Gaya central jail. In all, 11 warders from the circle jails received training.

With a view to effect economy the system of employing convict warders in place of paid warders for guarding prisoners at night has been introduced in the Bhagalpur central jail towards the middle of the year, as an experimental measure. This system of guarding outside the barracks at night by convict warders has been found to be satisfactory. The convict warders are divided into two batches, the first batch doing duty during the 1st watch from the lock-up to 9 P.M. while the 2nd batch from 9 P.M. to 11 P.M. These convict warders take an interest in guarding and have always been found alert in their duties. This system effected a saving of Rs. 1,576 during the year.

Statement 'C'—Working of the remission system.

22. The result of working of the remission system is shown in Statement 'C' appended to this report. The total number of convicts released under the remission rules was 4,675 as compared with 4,921 in the previous year.

The prisoners are well conversant with the rules relating to remission system and they appreciate the privilege of being able to shorten their sentences and obtain early release by good behaviour and the system worked well during the year. It is certainly the chief incentive to behave well in the jail and at the same time a powerful corrective instrument in the hands of the Jail Superintendents.

FINANCE.

Financial Statement no. IX.

23. The total expenditure of this Department excluding the cost of buildings and repairs during the year under report was Rs. 14,52,859 against Rs. 13,40,583 in the previous year or an increase of Rs. 1,12,276 over the last year's figure. The increase was due to the rise in the population of the jails. The average cost per head, however, fell from Rs. 123-1-0 in 1938 to Rs. 122-5-0.

The table below gives the expenditure and average cost per head under different heads during the year compared with the figures of the previous year.

Serial no.	Heads.	Expenditure.		Cost per head.	
		1938.	1939.	1938.	1939.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Establishment ..	5,17,758	5,01,073	47 8 0	42 3 0
2	Dietary charges ..	4,15,814	5,12,129	38 5 0	43 3 0
3	Hospital charges ..	67,035	72,939	6 2 0	6 2 0
4	Clothing and bedding ..	75,191	84,708	6 14 0	7 2 0
5	Sanitation charges ..	27,459	34,559	2 8 0	2 15 0
6	Moving prisoners ..	37,913	43,924	3 8 0	3 11 0
7	Miscellaneous services and supplies.	64,046	58,738	5 14 0	4 15 0
8	Travelling allowance ..	11,588	11,676	1 1 0	1 0 0
9	Contingencies ..	40,770	45,702	3 12 0	3 14 0
10	Live stock, tools and plant.	12,536	15,204	1 2 0	1 4 0

From the above table it will be seen that there was an increase in expenditure under all the heads except (1) Establishment and (7) Miscellaneous services and supplies.

The causes of increase under the different heads are explained below :—

(2) *Dietary charges.*—Rise in jail population. Purchase of better quality of food articles and supply of meat, milk and butter-milk to all prisoners throughout the year are also other factors for the increased expenditure.

(3) *Hospital charges.*—Increased prices of medicines for prisoners, as also purchase of milk from outside to supplement the dairy yield in some of the jails where cows became dry.

(4) *Clothing and bedding.*—Replacement of old type of blanket *kurtas* with new ones.

(5) *Sanitation charges.*—Increase in price of soap for washing prison clothings as also due to excess consumption of water at the Gaya central and the Arrah subjail.

(6) *Moving prisoners.*—More transfer of prisoners on account of increased population and release of larger number of prisoners during the year under report.

(8) *Travelling allowan ce.*—The increase is small and hence calls for no comment.

(9) *Contingencies*—Employment of outside sweepers due to dearth of such convicts in most of the subjails and increased rate of municipal taxes in certain jails.

(10) *Live stock, tools and plants.*—Replacement of live stock in certain jails and purchase of plates and tumblers for increased population.

The causes of decrease in expenditure under the following heads are explained below:—

(1) (*a*) *Establishment.*—Employment of convict warders in place of paid ones in the Bhagalpur central jail.

(*b*) Appointment of a part-time Superintendent at the Hazaribagh central jail for four months as also the appointment of a lower paid Provincial Medical Service officer in place of I. M. S. Superintendent.

(7) *Miscellaneous services and supplies.*—The expenditure is lower than that in the preceding year because the replacement of certain uniforms was greater in 1938 than in 1939.

Garden.

The value of jail-grown vegetables and condiments amounted to Rs. 45,688 of which Rs. 581 represents the sale proceeds of those sold to the public and Rs. 45,107 of those supplied to the jail and the staff against Rs. 38,810 in the previous year. Vegetables and condiments worth Rs. 19,111 were also purchased from the market to supplement the garden produce to meet the demand of the increased population against Rs. 7,202 in the previous year.

The average number of prisoners employed in the jail garden during the year was 476·78 against 480·01 in the year 1938.

Jail dairy.

The net profit during the year under report was Rs. 8,255 against Rs. 9,884 in 1938. The lower profit during the year was due to poor yield of milk from old cows which will have to be replaced in the near future.

Jail buildings.

24. The total expenditure on jail buildings during the year 1939 from the budget of the Public Works Department and the Public Health Division amounted to Rs. 73,545 out of which Rs. 21,947 was on original works and Rs. 51,598 on repairs. An expenditure of Rs. 4,711 was also incurred from the contingent grant of the Jail Department.

Employment of prisoners.

25. The average number of prisoners sentenced to labour on working days was 8672·05 against 8427·05 in 1938.

Statement No. XIIA—Financial.

26. The net profit and net profit per head amounted to Rs. 1,03,910-13-0 and Rs. 12-0-0 against Rs. 68,046 and Rs. 8-1-0, respectively, in 1938. The

increase in the net profit is mainly due to large orders for tents received by Buxar central jail from Government Departments and blankets supplied by the Bhagalpur central jail to the Indian Stores Department. The cash earning and cash earning per head remained this year practically the same as in the last year—the figures being Rs. 82,766-6-0 and Rs. 9-9-0 this year against Rs. 81,198-0-0 and Rs. 9-10-0 last year.

The daily average number of convict officers employed during the year was 92[illegible] against 1,176 in the previous year. It cost Government Rs. 1,02,591 to feed and clothe these convict officers. If, however, the duties performed by them had to be paid for, it would have cost Government Rs. 1,93,620. Government have, therefore, been saved Rs. 91,029 against Rs. 105,247-0-0 in the previous year. This saving therefore should be taken into consideration when the total profits are being calculated and shown to the credit of this Department.

Financial Results—Central Jails.

27. The average net profit per head of convicts sentenced to labour in the central jails amounted to Rs. 17-1-0 against Rs. 10-15-0 in the year 1938.

28. The following paragraphs show briefly the results of the working of the manufactory Department of each central jail.

Buxar.

The daily average number of prisoners employed in the factory of this jail was 888·3 against 789·47 in the year 1938. This figure shows that there was an increase of about hundred prisoners employed daily in the factory.

Both the net profit and the cash earning increased from Rs. 42,798 and Rs. 40,247, respectively, in 1938 to Rs. 52,504 and Rs. 1,09,142, during the year under report. The above increase in the profits is mainly due to large orders for tents received from the Rent Reduction Department as well as introduction of khadi uniforms in Police and other Departments of Government.

The principal industries of this jail are tent making, tailoring and cotton weaving on power looms.

The total number of tents manufactured during the year under report was 496 against only 122 in the year 1938. The increase is due mainly to heavy orders for tents received from the Rent Reduction Department. The actual number of tents supplied to different departments was 530 against 131 in 1938, viz., Settlement Department 28, Police Department 54, Civil 432 and miscellaneous 16.

The Department for manufacture of *durrees* which is subsidiary to tent industry was busier than last year. The total number of *durrees* manufactured this year was 260 against 190 last year.

The tailoring department also remained very busy throughout the year. The total number of garments supplied were :—

Police 66,251, Excise 8,018, Jail 65,910, Choukidari 48,159, Forest 3,227, Hospitals 24,796 and Liveries 8,765 making a total of 225,126 against 212,815 in the previous year.

In the Weaving Department the total number of yards of cloth of all kinds woven increased from 220,005 to 286,934 yards during the year under report.

As usual, the carpentry section, which is a part of the tent shop, received orders from the Printing and Stationery Departments for rulers, pin cushions, tin slabs and inkstands superior and ordinary. The number of each of these articles supplied was :—rulers 622, pin cushions 3,018, tin slabs 300 and inkstands 4,051. This shows that the total number of stationery supplied increased from 3,546 to 7,991 during the year under report.

This jail purchased three jiggers for the dyeing department and installed en small looms for the manufacture of Pugree cloths.

Bhagalpur.

The principal industries of this jail are blanket weaving on power looms, tailoring, black-smithy, carpentry and spinning on *charkha*. The average number of prisoners employed daily on manufactures was 625·24 against 655·4, last year.

The transaction of the year showed that there was no cash earning against Rs. 2,604 in 1938 owing to the outstanding dues amounting to Rs. 89,561 remaining unrealised at the close of the year under report. Of this, a sum of Rs. 81,549 has since been realised leaving a balance of Rs. 8,012 which is being recovered.

The net profit, however, increased from Rs. 13,928 in 1938 to Rs. 42,609 during the year under report. The increase in the net profit was mainly due to the fact that 10,755 blankets were supplied to the Indian Stores Department during the year whereas no order for the same was placed last year by that department.

The carpentry section of this jail produced 842 Police batons, and 160 miscellaneous furniture during the year under report.

The blacksmithy department worked this year also at a great pressure. Some of the important articles manufactured were cooking ranges, degchies etc., 123, iron buckets 103, water drums 91, rice trays 171, iron-cots 119, operation tables 4, bed side lockers 41 and grated doors and windows 18.

The tailoring department remained busy throughout the year in making warm uniforms for warders, Excise Department and prisoners' warm kits.

The eri silk rearing industry is also making progress. The total weight of silk produced this year was 90 lbs. against 32 lbs. in 1938, all from silk worms reared in the jail.

Hand spinning industry on *charkha* was started in the jail in 1938. The total yards of khadi cloth woven during the year under report was 3,209 yards against 2,278 yards in 1938.

This jail spent Rs. 12,008 on renewal of machines and replacement of machine parts during the year under report. Amounts of Rs. 8,289 and Rs. 4,805 were written off by the Bhagalpur and Buxar central jails as depreciations during the year under report against Rs. 8,163 and Rs. 2,780 in 1938.

Gaya.

The average number of convicts sentenced to labour was 1130·42 against 1181·82 in the previous year. The main industry of this jail is the Forms Press where an average of 327·96 prisoners were employed daily during the year under report. The percentage of labouring prisoners employed on other manufactures was 122·59. In this jail wool and cotton weaving industries were introduced during the year under report.

There was no net profit this year. But there has been labour charge on account of the employment of prisoners in the Forms Press amounting to Rs. 25,483 during the year and if this is taken into account there will be no loss.

Hazaribagh.

The principal industries of this jail are cotton and silk weaving and tailoring. The average number of convicts sentenced to labour was 729·10 against 718·08 last year, and that employed on manufactures was 236·30 against 216·70 in 1938. The net profit remained almost the same as last year, the figure being Rs. 2,708 this year against Rs. 2,960 in 1938.

District Jails.

29. The average number of prisoners sentenced to labour in the district jails was 2416·80 against 2428·81 in 1938. The net profit this year remained practically the same as in the last year, the figure being Rs. 7,318 this year against Rs. 7,944 in 1938.

The jails showing large net profits were Bankipur (Rs. 3,159), Purnea (Rs. 887), Ranchi (Rs. 742) and Purulia (Rs. 739).

Statement no. XIII.

30. This statement shows the net cost of maintenance of the jail department. The net cost and net cost per head this year were Rs. 12,97,885-10-0 and Rs. 106-11-0 against Rs. 11,88,912 and Rs. 106-15-0, respectively, in 1938.

VITAL.

Statement no. XIV—Statistics of sickness and mortality.

31. It is satisfactory to note that the improvement shown last year in the health record of the prison population was maintained during the year under report. The daily average number of prisoners of all classes rose from 10895·90 in 1938 to 11875·93 in the year under report or an increase by 9 per cent over the figure of the previous year and it may be mentioned that the population shows an increase by 80 per cent over the average for the normal years up to 1929. Due to the high population there was continued overcrowding in all the central jails and in most of the district jails throughout the year which was unavoidable.

In spite of the rise in population the total number of admissions to hospital was almost the same as in the previous year, viz., 3,968 against 3,932 in 1938, while the admission-rate per mille of average strength fell from 360·9 to 334·1. The ratio per mille of average sick also declined as compared with the previous year, the figure being 17·7 against 19·2 in 1938.

The total number of deaths from all causes (including one moribund prisoner released under rule 548 of the Bihar and Orissa Jail Manual and counted as a death in jail) and the death-rate per mille of the total strength were 110 and 9·3, respectively, against 108 and 9·9 in 1938.

It is also gratifying to mention that the admission-rate and the death-rate per mille of average strength during the year under report were the lowest in the annals of the jails in this province since its creation in 1912.

The improvement in the health of the prisoners despite the risk of epidemics due to general overcrowding reflects credit on the medical administration of the jails.

Mortality.

32. The central jails at Gaya, Bhagalpur, Hazaribagh and the district jail at Muzaffarpur returned the largest number of deaths during the year, viz., 17, 17, 12 and 9, respectively, and these jails were responsible for 50 per cent or half of the total mortality during the year. Taking the mortality-rate, the district jail at Muzaffarpur heads the list with a ratio of 21·0 per mille of average strength. The death-rates were also high at Dumka (17·0), Purnea (16·6), Hazaribagh (15·1), Purulia (14·8) and Gaya (12·9).

The death-rates were below 9 per mille at Monghyr (8·5), Bhagalpur (8·0), Bankipur (6·5), Darbhanga (5·1), Chapra (4·6), Buxar (4·2), Ranchi (4·2) and Motihari (3·3).

It is very satisfactory that the Buxar central jail showed a remarkable decline in the incidence of sickness and mortality as compared with the previous year. The number of deaths and death-rate in that jail declined by 50 per cent, the figures being 8 and 4·2 against 15 and 8·5, respectively, in 1938.

Muzaffarpur.

Among the district jails, Muzaffarpur was responsible for the largest number of deaths and the highest mortality. The number of deaths was 9 and the death-rate 21·0 per mille. Te ratio per mille of admissions to hospital, however, fell from 413·6 in 1938 to 328·7 in the year under report, while the daily sick-rate was little higher as compared with the previous year, being

28·5 against 26·7. The causes of deaths were kala-azar 3, typhoid and ankylostomiasis, 2 each, carbuncle and apoplexy, one each. Two of the prisoners who died were in good health and 7 were in bad or in indifferent health on admission to jail.

Dumka.

The total number of deaths and the death-rate per mille fell from 5 and 21·5, respectively, to 4 and 17·0 in the year under report. The ratio of admissions to hospital was 450·7 against 420·7 but the daily sick-rate per mille declined from 27·3 to 21·8. The deaths were due to pneumonia 2, pulmonary tuberculosis and apoplexy, one each. All the prisoners who died during the year were either in bad or in indifferent health on admission to jail.

Purnea.

There was a considerable decline in the incidence of sickness in this jail as compared with the previous year, the admission-rate and the sick-rate per mille of strength being 631·9 and 46·8, respectively, against 751·4 and 65·3 in 1938. The number of deaths and death-rate were almost the same as in the previous year, viz., 6 and 16·6 against 5 and 16·8. The causes of deaths were influenza 1, pneumonia 2, ankylostomiasis, asthma, rapture of spleen and duodenal ulcer, one each. Of the prisoners who died, only one was in good health and the rest were in bad or in indifferent health on admission to jail.

Hazaribagh.

The total number of deaths and the death-rate per mille were little higher as compared with the previous year, being 12 and 15·1, respectively, against 10 and 13·2 in 1938. The ratio per mille of admissions to hospital and the daily sick-rate per mille, however, fell from 264·3 and 20·8 to 218·0 and 18·3, respectively, in the year under report. The deaths were due to dysentery 3, pulmonary tuberculosis and ankylostomiasis, 2 each, enteric fever, valvular disease of heart, pneumonia, pyonephrosis and pleurisy, one each. Of the prisoners who died, 5 were in good health and 7 in bad or in indifferent health at the time of admission to jail.

Purulia.

The incidence of sickness and of mortality among the prisoners in this jail were higher than in the previous year. The number of admissions to hospital and the sick-rate per mille of strength during the year were 373 and 36·5 against 244 and 35·0 in 1938. The number of deaths and the death-rate were also higher than in the previous year, the figures being 7 and 14·8, respectively, against 4 and 10·9 in 1938. Overcrowding was particularly heavy in this jail, the daily average population being 472·57 against 362·15 in 1938. The increase in sickness was due to an outbreak of influenza during the year in an epidemic form as also to the admission of a large proportion of the prisoners in very poor state of health—only 17 per cent of the admissions were in good health and 83 per cent in bad or in indifferent health.

The deaths were due to pneumonia 2, influenza, duodenal ulcer, syphilis, cholecystitis and acute pancreatitis, one each. All of the prisoners who died were in bad or in indifferent health on admission to jail.

Gaya.

The general health of this central jail was not satisfactory. The incidence of sickness and mortality among the prisoners were higher than in the previous year. The ratio of admissions to hospital and the daily sick-rate per mille were 95·5 and 13·2 against 79·9 and 6·9, respectively, in 1938. The number of deaths and the death-rate were also higher than in the previous year, the figures being 17 and 12·9, respectively, against 14 and 10·3 in 1938. The causes of deaths were pulmonary tuberculosis 7, nephritis 2, enteric fever, malaria, leprosy (cardiac failure), tuberculosis of intestine, asthma, hernia, cellulitis and heart-failure, one each. Of the prisoners who died, 5 were in good health and 12 in bad or in indifferent health on admission to jail.

33. A brief account of the number of admissions to hospital and deaths among convicts from the chief diseases is given below :—

Dysentery.

It is satisfactory that the year under report showed a marked fall in the incidence of and deaths from this disease as compared with the previous year, there being 256 cases and 7 deaths against 449 and 14, respectively, in 1938.

There was an appreciable decrease in the number of cases in the central jails at Buxar and Hazaribagh which recorded 33 and 20 cases, respectively, against 201 and 45 in 1938, while there was increase in the number of admissions to hospital at the jails at Chapra, Darbhanga and Purulia which returned 81 cases against 48 in the previous year. Three of the deaths occurred at the central jail at Hazaribagh and two at each of the central jails at Buxar and Bhagalpur.

Ankylostomiasis.

The examination of all newly-admitted prisoners for hookworm infection was carried on, as usual, during the year and the cases detected were duly treated. Fifteen thousand eight hundred and ninety-six cases were examined, of which 6,439 were found positive, giving a percentage of 40 against 41 in the previous year. There were 181 admissions to hospital for this cause during the year and 8 deaths against 223 and 9, respectively, in 1938. The central jail at Bhagalpur recorded the largest number of cases and deaths, viz., 34 and 5, respectivly.

Leprosy.

The district jail at Muzaffarpur accommodates all the leper prisoners of the province as also from Orissa where they are isolated and treated on modern lines.

The treatment of leprosy was the same as in the previous year. The patients are treated with injection of ethyl-esters of hydnocarpus oil and hydnocreol, application of trichlore acetic acid and inunction of chalmugra oil. They are given generous scale of extra diet in addition to the general diet of the ordinary convicted prisoners.

The extra diet comprises milk, meat, gram, potato, onion, tomato, groundnut and plantain.

The blood sera of all the leper prisoners on their admission are sent to the Pathological laboratory, Medical College, Patna, for Wassermann reaction test.

Blood sedimentation test of all the leper prisoners was carried out in the jail to find out the vital capacity of each individual leper to regulate the dose of hydnocreol.

The daily average number of lepers during the year was 48·83 against 48·32 in the previous year.

It is gratifying to record that two of the leper prisoners after undergoing a prolonged course of treatment were discharged cured during the year under report.

Malaria.

The number of admissions to hospital from this disease during the year fell from 454 in 1938 to 407 in the year under report, while the number of deaths was the same as in the previous year, viz., 3.

There was a marked fall in the number of cases in the central jail at Bhagalpur and the district jails at Motihari and Dumka which recorded 28 cases against 80 in 1938, while there was a considerable increase in the number of admissions to hospital at the central jail at Hazaribagh which recorded 75 cases against 47 in 1938. The deaths occurred one at each of the jails at Gaya, Bankipur and Motihari.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

The number of admissions to hospital and deaths from this disease were 81 and 17, respectively, against 72 and 18 in 1938. The central jails at Gaya and Hazaribagh and the district jails at Chapra and Motihari show an increase in the number of admissions to hospital as compared with the previous year, while there was a decrease in the number of cases in the central jail at Buxar

and in the district jail at Purulia. The largest number of deaths occurred from this cause in the central jails at Gaya and Buxar, the figures being 7 and 3, respectively.

Anaemia and Debility.

The number of cases reported under this head was 15 against 18 in 1938. There was no death against one in the previous year.

Influenza.

Two hundred and fifty-two cases of this disease occurred against 186 in 1938. There was only one death against nil in the previous year. The district jails at Bankipur, Motihari and Purulia recorded the largest number of cases viz., 73, 46 and 39, respectively. The death occurred in the district jail at Purulia.

Pneumonia.

The number of admissions to hospital and deaths from this disease were 70 and 13, respectively, against 69 and 14 in 1938.

There was a considerable decrease in the number of cases in the central jail at Buxar, the figure being 7 against 12 in the previous year. The central jail at Bhagalpur was responsible for the highest mortality from this cause, viz., 4 against 3 in 1938.

Other Respiratory diseases.

The number of cases and deaths from this cause fell from 233 and 4 in 1938 to 224 and 3 in the year under report.

The bulk of admissions from this cause occurred in the central jails at Buxar and Bhagalpur and the district jails at Bankipur, Chapra and Purulia. These jails recorded 145 cases or 65 per cent of the total admissions. The deaths occurred one at each of the jails at Gaya, Hazaribagh and Purnea.

Diarrhoea.

There was a further considerable fall in the number of cases from this disease, the figure being 59 against 116 in 1938. There was no death.

Abscesses, Boils, etc.

The total number of cases from these causes was 106 against 111 in 1938 There were two deaths against one in the previous year.

Statement 'B'—Prisoners' Weighment.

34. Of the 16,011 convicts released during the year from central and district jails, 57·46 per cent gained weight, 12·80 per cent lost weight and 29·74 per cent neither gained nor lost weight, the figures in the previous year being 54·04, 14·29 and 31·67, respectively.

These figures show that a large majority of the prisoners considerably improved in bodily health and physical conditition during their stay in jail.

SUBSIDIARY JAILS.

(a) Number of subsidiary jails.

35. The number of subsidiary jails remained the same as in the previous year, viz., 41.

Due to overcrowding in most of the permanent jails of the province the reduced jail at Arrah continued to function as a district jail throughout the year, as already mentioned in paragraph 2 of this report.

(b) Convicts.

Three hundred and forty-one convicts remained in prison at the beginning of the year; 15,293 were imprisoned during the year and 594 remained at the end of the year. The daily average population was 632·24, viz., 616·05 males and 16·19 females.

The average detention in subsidiary jails of prisoners sentenced to terms of imprisonment exceeding 14 days was 7·36 days against 6·57 days in 1938.

(c) Under-trials.

The number of prisoners of this class confined in the subsidiary jails at the commencement of the year was 1,186 and the number received during the year was 20,281, making a total of 21,467 against 17,588 in the previous year. The number which remained at the close of the year was 1,479 or 293 more than in the previous year. The daily average population of under-trial prisoners in subsidiary jails was 1533·52 against 1227·41 in the previous year.

The average period of detention of under-trial prisoners was 28·76 days against 25·54 days in 1938.

(d) Civil prisoners.

There was no civil prisoner in subsidiary jails at the beginning of the year. Fifty-one were admitted during the year and of these 46 were discharged during the year leaving 5 in custody when the year closed. The daily average number of this class was 3·65 against 5·42 in the year before.

(e) Expenditure.

The total cost of maintenance was Rs. 2,34,696 against Rs. 2,12,404 in the previous year.

(f) Buildings.

The total expenditure on subsidiary jail buildings during the year was Rs. 12,325 against Rs. 14,354 in the previous year. Of this, a sum of Rs. 12,074 was expended by the Public Works Department and Rs. 251 by the Jail Department.

(g) Inspections.

Commissioners of Divisions made four inspections of subsidiary jails, District Magistrates 85, Civil Surgeons 11 and non-official visitors 657.

MISCELLANEOUS.

General features of the year.

36. The salient features of the year are :—

(1) A rise in the total prison population and the daily average number confined.

(2) An increase in the number of prisoners released on the recommendation of Advisory Boards.

(3) An increase in the number of adolescents and juveniles admitted.

(4) Increase in the number of direct admissions of both male and female convicted prisoners.

(5) A slight decrease in the number of short sentences and prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment.

(6) A marked increase in the average period of detention of under-trial prisoners.

(7) An increase in the number of offences and punishments.

(8) A slight increase in the number of corporal punishment for jail offences.

(9) A decrease in the ratio per mille of admissions to hospital of the sick-rate and of the mortality-rate.

(10) The continued successful working of the Advisory Board scheme of premature release.

(11) The continued employment of paid teachers for the education of convicts and the appointment of an additional Urdu teacher for the Gaya central jail.

(12) An increase in the total expenditure.

(13) A slight decrease in the average net cost per head.

(14) A decrease in the profit for jail dairies.

(15) A slight fall in the average cash earnings.

(16) An increase in the net profit of the Manufacture Department.

(17) An increase in the value of supplies to other consuming departments of Government and of sales to the public.

(18) Training of prisoners of the cultivator class in modern methods of cultivation, was started during the year in the Bhagalpur central jail under the supervision of the Sabour Agricultural Farm.

(19) The Superintendents of jails were empowered to receive presents of mangoes for prisoners.

(20) The Inspector-General was empowered to sanction receipt of presents of food articles for prisoners on important festivals, etc.

(21). Issue of half a chhatak of cocoanut oil for the hair and half a chhatak of mustard oil for unction to female prisoners every week instead of a quarter chhatak of mustard oil only, as before.

Matters of administrative importance.

37. The principal events of importance are :—

(1) Introduction of the system of recruitment of clerks instead of Assistant Jailers.

(2) Proposal for training in mental cases of one Sub-Assistant Surgeon of the jail cadre at the Mental Hospital, Ranchi, as also deputation of four warders to that Hospital for training as nurses.

(3) Introduction of the system of employment of convict warders in place of paid warders for guarding prisoners at night in the Bhagalpur Central Jail, as an experimental measure.

(4) Proposal to appoint Assistant Surgeons of the Civil Medical cadre as whole-time Superintendents of district jails.

38. I made 17 inspections of central and district jails and 21 of subsidiary jails.

Inspections.

Among official visitors, Commissioners of Divisions visited the Juvenile
jail at Monghyr and the district jail at Muzaffarpur. Judicial Officers paid
10 and Magistrates 244 visits. The Director of Public Instruction, Bihar,
visited the central jails at Buxar, Chapra and Motihari. The Inspector-General
of Civil Hospitals, Bihar, visited the central jail at Gaya and the district jail
at Muzaffarpur. The Assistant Director of Public Health paid four visits to
the district jail at Muzaffarpur. The Inspector of Schools in the Bhagalpur
Division paid 3, 2 and 1 visits to the central jail at Bhagalpur, the Juvenile
jail at Monghyr and the district jail at Purnea and the Inspector of Schools in
the Tirhut Division visited the district jail at Muzaffarpur. Board of visitors
paid 12 visits to the Juvenile jail at Monghyr, 5 visits to the central jail at
Bhagalpur, 4 visits to each of the central jails at Buxar and Hazaribagh and
the district jails at Bankipur, Chapra, Motihari, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga and
Ranchi and one visit to the central jail at Gaya and to the district jail at
Purnea. Visits paid by non-official visitors to jails aggregated 250 against
239 in the previous year.

The Hon'ble Mr. Shri Krishna Sinha, the Prime Minister, visited the subsidiary jail at Jamtara.

The Hon'ble Dr. Saiyid Mahmud, Minister for Education and Development, Bihar, visited the central jail at Gaya.

The Hon'ble Mr. Jaglal Choudhury, Minister for Excise and Public Health, Bihar, visited the central jail at Gaya and the district jail at Bankipur.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

O. R. UNGER, LT.COL., I.M.S.,

Inspector-General of Prisons, Bihar.

APPENDIX.

PART A.

Judicial Statements.

			PAGES.
General Summary.		—Showing the distribution of prisoners of all classes ...	ii—iii
Statement no.	I.	—Showing the number and disposal of convicts ...	iv—v
Ditto	II.	—Showing the religion, age, state of education and previous occupation of the convicts admitted into the jails and subsidiary jails of Bihar	iv—v
Ditto	III.	—Showing the sentences of convicts admitted into the jails and subsidiary jails of Bihar and remaining on the 31st December of the year	vi—vii
Ditto	IV.	—Showing the number of habitual criminals convicted of offences indicating habitual criminality	viii—ix
Ditto	V.	—Showing the escapes and recaptures of convicts	ix
Ditto	VI.	—Showing the jails offences of, and punishments inflicted on, convicts	x—xi
Ditto	VII.	—Abolished.	
Ditto	VIII.	—Abolished.	

PART B.

Financial Statements.

Statement no.	IX.	—Showing the expenditure incurred in guarding and maintaining prisoners, excluding public works	xiv—xvii
Ditto	X.	—Abolished.	
Ditto	XI.	—Abolished.	
Ditto	XII.	—Abolished.	
Ditto	XII(A).	—Showing the ordinary profits	xviii—xix
Ditto	XIII.	—Showing the net cost of convicts in jails and subsidiary jails, excluding public works ...	xix

PART C.

Vital and Under-trial Statements.

Statement no.	XIV.	—Showing the sickness and mortality among prisoners of all classes ...	xx—xxi
Ditto	XIV(*a*).	—Showing the mortality, including moribund prisoners released under rule 548 of the Bihar and Orissa Jail Manual ...	xxi
Ditto	XV.	—Abolished.	
Ditto	XVI.	—Abolished.	
Ditto	XVII.	—Showing the mortality according to length of time passed in jail	xxii—xxiii
Ditto	XVIII.	—Showing the particulars regarding prisoners under trial	xxii—xxiii

PART D.

Miscellaneous Statements prescribed by the Government of India.

Statement	A.	—Abolished.	
Ditto	B.	—Showing the condition of the convicts discharged ...	xxvi
Ditto	C.	—Showing the working of the remission system ...	xxvi
Ditto	D.	—Showing the nature of the crimes for which convicts were imprisoned—Abolished.	
Ditto		showing details of whipping during the year ..	xxvii

PART A.

JUDICIAL STATEMENTS.

GENERAL

Showing the distribution of prisoners of all classes confined in the Jail…

1	2	3			4			5			6		
—	Class of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year 1939.			Received during the year 1939.			Total.			Discharged from all causes.		
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Total, Central Jails (4).	Convict ..	5,451	96	5,547	9,985	206	10,191	15,436	302	15,738	9,226	195	9,421
	Undertrial	397	5	402	3,948	51	3,999	4,345	56	4,401	3,972	47	4,019
	Civil ..	1	..	1	23	..	23	24	..	24	21	..	2
	State ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total, District Jails (9) and Juvenile Jail (1).	Convict ..	2,496	57	2,553	11,702	364	12,066	14,198	421	14,619	11,525	362	11,887
	Undertrial	724	12	736	8,323	254	9,177	9,647	266	9,913	8,579	243	8,822
	Civil ..	12	..	12	58	..	58	70	..	70	62	..	62
	State ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total, Subsidiary Jails (41).	Convict ..	329	12	341	15,990	423	16,413	16,319	435	16,754	15,740	420	16,160
	Undertrial	1,163	23	1,186	19,768	513	20,281	20,931	536	21,467	19,475	513	19,988
	Civil ..	..	..	..	51	..	51	51	..	51	46	..	46
	State ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Provincial Total for 1939.	Convict ..	8,276	165	8,441	37,677	993	38,670	45,953	1,158	47,111	36,491	977	37,468
	Undertrial	2,284	40	2,324	32,639	818	33,457	34,923	858	35,781	32,026	803	32,829
	Civil ..	13	..	13	132	..	132	145	..	145	129	..	129
	State ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Provincial Total of all classes ..		10,573	205	10,778	70,448	1,811	72,259	81,021	2,016	83,037	68,646	1,780	70,426
Provincial Total for 1938.	Convict ..	8,669	190	8,859	32,503	853	33,356	41,172	1,043	42,215	32,896	878	33,774
	Undertrial	1,864	49	1,913	25,494	630	26,124	27,358	679	28,037	25,074	639	25,713
	Civil ..	20	..	20	152	..	152	172	..	172	159	..	159
	State ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	10,553	239	10,792	58,149	1,483	59,632	68,702	1,722	70,424	58,129	1,517	59,646

SUMMARY.

and Subsidiary Jails of Bihar during the year 1939.

7			8			9			10	11
Remaining at the end of the year 1939.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of the whole jail.			Class of prisoners.	—
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		
6,210	107	6,317	5,666·67	91·68	5,758·35	6,046·92	97·81	6,144·73	Convict ..	Total, Central Jails (4).
373	9	382	378·56	6·13	384·69				Undertrial	
3	..	3	1·69	..	1·69				Civil ..	
..	..	..	..	..	..				State	
2,673	58	2,732	2,545·77	68·88	2,614·65	3,470·12	91·67	3,561·79	Convict	Total, District Jails (9) and Juvenile Jail (1).
1,068	23	1,091	917·16	22·79	939·95				Undertrial	
8	..	8	7·19	..	7·19				Civil ..	
..	..	..	..	..	..				State ..	
579	15	594	616·05	16·19	632·24	2,122·19	47·22	2,169·41	Convict ..	Total, Subsidiary Jails (41).
1,456	23	1,479	1,502·49	31·03	1,533·52				Undertrial	
5	..	5	3·65	..	3·65				Civil ..	
..	..	..	..	..	..				State ..	
9,462	181	9,643	8,828·49	176·75	9,005·24	11,639·23	236·70	11,875·93	Convict ..	Provincial Total for 1939.
2,897	55	2,952	2,798·21	59·95	2,858·16				Undertrial	
16	..	16	12·53	..	12·53				Civil ..	
..	..	..	..	..	..				State ..	
12,375	236	12,611	11,639·23	236·70	11,875·93	..	..	..	Provincial Total of all classes.	
8,276	165	8,441	8,473·76	183·01	8,656·77	10,667·50	228·40	10,895·90	Convict ..	Provincial Total for 1938.
2,284	40	2,324	2,177·94	45·39	2,223·33				Undertrial	
13	..	13	15·80	..	15·80				Civil ..	
..	..	..	..	..	..				State ..	
10,573	205	10,778	10,667·50	228 40	10,895·90	..	..	..	Total.	

STATEMENT No. I—(JUDICIAL) CONVICTS ONLY.

Showing the number and disposal of the convicts in the Jails Subsidiary Jails of Bihar during the year 1939.

1	2		3		4		5										6			7			
							Received by transfer.													Transferred to other Jails.			
							A						B							A		B	
							To undergo sentence.						In transit for transportation to other Jails.										
—	Remained at the close of the previous year.		Imprisoned during the present year.		Total.		From Jails in the province.		From Subsidiary Jails to District Jails in province.		From Jails outside the province.		From Jails in the province.		From Jails outside the province		Grand Total.			To undergo sentence.		To undergo sentences of [illegible]	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Provincial Total for 1939.	8,276	165	23,159	612	31,435	777	4,944	79	9,411	300	163	2	..	..	..	..	45,953	1,158	47,111	14,545	366	5	[illegible]2
Provincial Total for 1938.	8,669	190	19,918	541	28,587	731	4,948	103	7,383	204	222	4	..	..	..	..	41,140	1,042	42,182	12,576	311	..	[illegible]7

	8								9		10		11		12		13		14		15			16
	Released during the year.																							
	B		C		D																			
					By order of Government.																			
					A.		B																	
	On expiry of sentence.		Under remission system.		On account of sickness.		On other grounds.		Transported beyond seas.		Transferred to Mental Hospital.		Escaped.		Executed.		Died.		Remaining at the end of the present year.		Daily average number.			—
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	Total.
	16,328	519	4,604	71	75	..	279	7	8	..	..	1	1	..	13	..	85	..	9,462	181	8828·49	176·75	9005·24	Provincial Total for 1939.
	14,876	426	4,807	114	99	1	224	6	7	..	5	..	..	..	7	..	92	2	8,276	165	8473·76	183·01	8656·77	Provincial Total for 1938.

STATEMENT No. II—(JUDICIAL) CONVICTS ONLY.

Showing the religion, age, state of education and previous occupation of convicts admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bihar during the year 1939.

1	2														3												
	Religion.														Age.												
	A						B		C		D		E		A		B		C		D		E		F		
	Christians.																										
	a		b		c																						
—	Europeans.		Anglo-Indians.		Indians.		Muhammadans.		Hindus and Sikhs.		Buddhists and Jains.		All other classes.*		Under sixteen.		Sixteen to eighteen.		Ninteen to twenty-one.		Twenty-two to thirty.		Thirty-one to forty.		Forty-one to sixty.		[illegible]
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	F.
Provincial Total for 1939.	..	..	5	..	64	3	3,489	40	18,623	482	..	..	978	87	302	1	1,152	22	1,857	34	8,583	168	6,221	208	3,748	[illegible]	55
Provincial Total for 1938.	1	..	3	..	117	1	2,797	55	15,954	412	..	..	1,046	73	251	4	919	15	1,445	25	7,187	162	5,345	173	3,489	[illegible]	36

4				5											6			7
Education.				Previous occupation.														
				Males.							Females.							
A		B		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K				
Literate.		Illiterate.		Persons employed under Government or municipal or other local authorities.	Professional persons.	Persons in service or performing personal offices.	Persons engaged in agriculture and with animals.	Persons engaged in commerce and trade.	Persons engaged in mechanical arts or manufactures and engineering operation, etc. etc.	Miscellaneous persons not engaged otherwise.	Married.	Unmarried.	Widows.	Prostitutes.	Total.			—
M.	F.	M.	F.												M.	F.	Total.	
3,057	1	20,102	611	96	2,759	834	11,871	858	212	6,529	373	7	227	5	23,159	612	23,771	Provincial Total for 1939.
2,246	..	17,672	541	100	2,123	1,202	9,546	961	366	5,620	296	35	205	5	19,918	541	20,459	Provincial Total for 1938.

*Including West Indians, Americans, Armenians, etc.

N.B.—The religions included under head "All other classes" in column 2 include [illegible], Uraon, Goras, Khonds, Nutts, Mundas, Gondas, Painka, etc.

STATEMENT No. III—(JUDICIAL)—(FOR CONVICTS ONLY).

Showing the convicts admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bihar during the year 1939, and those remaining on the 31st of December of that year according to the nature and length of sentences.

1	2 — Nature of imprisonment of those admitted as explained at foot.*	3 — Numbers according to the length of sentences. A — Not exceeding one month. M.	A F.	B — Above one month and not exceeding three months. M.	B F.	C — Above three months and not exceeding six months. M.	C F.	D — Above six months and not exceeding one year. M.	D F.
Provincial Total for 1939	A	4,226	55	226	24	288	10	273	4
	B	3,073	106	4,877	236	4,517	125	2,814	29
	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	D	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total of admissions	..	7,345	161	5,103	260	4,805	135	3,087	33
Total remaining on the 31st December 1939 ..	..	545	11	1,101	27	1,548	55	1,751	21
Provincial Total for 1938	A	4,249	45	182	25	44	3	116	2
	B	2,421	99	4,461	199	3,936	108	2,472	37
	C	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	D	10	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Total of admissions	..	6,682	144	4,643	224	3,980	111	2,589	39
Total remaining on the 31st December 1938 ..	..	168	12	682	30	1,107	39	1,481	14

1	2	3 (contd.) E — Above one year and not exceeding two years. M.	E F.	F — Above two years and not exceeding five years. M.	F F.	G — Above five years and not exceeding ten years. M.	G F.	H — Exceeding ten years. M.	H F.	I — Sentenced to transportation beyond seas. A — For life. M.	I A F.	I B — For a term. M.	I B F.	J — Sentenced to death. M.	J F.	4 — Total. M.	Total F.	Total.
Provincial Total for 1939	A	30	..	13	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,100	93	5,193
	B	1,386	12	868	4	306	2	28	..	149	4	..	..	35	1	18,053	519	18,572
	C	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	D	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	6
Total of admissions	..	1,416	12	881	4	310	2	28	..	149	4	..	..	35	1	23,159	612	23,771
Total remaining on the 31st December 1939	..	1,260	17	1,604	8	998	15	320	4	332	23	..	..	3	..	9,462	181	9,643
Provincial Total for 1938	A	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,594	75	4,669
	B	1,057	11	640	6	184	2	22	3	73	1	..	..	40	..	15,306	466	15,772
	C	1	..	2	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5
	D	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	13
Total of admissions	..	1,060	11	645	6	184	2	22	3	73	1	..	..	40	..	19,918	541	20,459
Total remaining on the 31st December 1938	..	1,155	12	1,966	20	1,000	9	180	3	526	26	..	..	11	..	8,276	165	8,441

*A—Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment.
B— Ditto to rigorous imprisonment.
C— Ditto ditto with solitary confinement.
D— Ditto ditto with whipping.

STATEMENT No. IV.—(JUDICIAL)—(FOR CONVICTS ONLY)

Showing the number of habitual criminals, admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bihar during the year 1939 who have been convicted of offences indicating habitual criminality.

1	2			3												4												5			6					
				A			B			C						A		B						C							Youthful offenders under 15 years of age (Reformatory Schools Act, VII of 1897).					
—	Number admitted during the year.			Number of convicts in column 2 identified as "habituals" before conviction and classified as such by the convicting court.			Number of convicts in column 2 classified as "habituals" by the District Magistrate or Magistrate specially empowered (not being the convicting court).			Number in column 2 classified as "habituals" by the Jail Superintendent.						Number imprisoned for the first time in default of finding security under section 110, Criminal Procedure Code and classified as habituals.		Number imprisoned in default of finding security under section 110 of the Criminal Procedure Code or convicted under Chapters XII, XVI, XVII and XVIII of the Indian Penal Code, with previous convictions under any of these Chapters or under section 110 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and classified as habituals.						Total.			Ratio per cent of column 4 C to column 2.			A			B		
																		Once previously convicted.		Twice previously convicted.		More than twice previously convicted.								Number admitted during the year.			Number who are habitual criminals and are already included in column 4.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Provincial Total for 1939.	23,159	612	23,771	1,418	17	1,435	..	..	..	..	..	..				615	4	499	9	161	4	143	..	1,418	17	1,435	6	3	6	40	1	41	..	..	..
Provincial Total for 1938.	19,918	541	20,459	1,316	30	1,346	..	..	..	..	..	..				484	2	551	21	166	5	115	2	1,316	30	1,346	7	5	6	31	..	31	3	..	3

STATEMENT No. V.—(JUDICIAL)—(FOR CONVICTS ONLY).

Showing escapes and recaptures of convicts in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bihar during the year 1939.

1	2	3			4			5			6		
		Escaped during the year.			Recaptured during the year.			Remained uncaptured.			Unexpired portion of sentences of those who escaped during the year.		
		A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
—	Remained uncaptured on the 31st December 1938 of those who escaped during the previous ten years.	From inside the Jail.	From outside the Jail.	Total.	Of those who escaped in the previous ten years.	Of those who escaped during the year.	Total.	Of previous year.	Of the year.	Total.	Under one year.	Above one year and under seven years.	Above seven years.
Provincial Total for 1939 ..	5	..	3	3	1	2	3	4	1	5	3	..	..
Provincial Total for 1938 ..	5	..	1	1	..	1	1	5	..	5	1	..	..

STATEMENT No. VI.—(JUDICI[illegible] (FOR CONVICTS ONLY)

Showing the offences committed by the convicts, and the punishments in[illegible] on them, in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bihar during the year 1939.

1	2	3	4										5	6				
			Offences dealt with by Superintendents.											Punishments inflicted by Superintendents.				
														Minor.				
			Relating to work.		Relating to prohibited articles.		Relating to assaults, mutiny and escapes.		All other breaches of Jail rules.		Total.			A	B	C	D	E
	Daily average population.	Offences dealt with by criminal courts.	Dealt with by minor punishments.	Dealt with by major punishments.	Dealt with by minor punishments.	Dealt with by major punishments.	Dealt with by minor punishments.	Dealt with by major punishments.	Dealt with by minor punishments.	Dealt with by major punishments.	Dealt with by minor punishments.	Dealt with by major punishments.	By criminal courts.	Warnings.	Penal diet with or without cellular confinement not exceeding 48 hours.	Separate and cellular confinement.	Hand-cuffing and link fetters.	Other punishments.
Provincial Total for 1939.	9,005·24	5	787	195	186	200	223	228	971	461	2,167	1,084	5	1,160	118	70	318	501
Provincial Total for 1938.	8,656·77	5	615	195	266	230	161	194	952	547	1,994	1,166	5	1,042	160	40	198	554

1	7							8	9	10	11	12	13
	Punishments inflicted by Superintendents.												
	Major.												
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G						
	Separate and cellular confinement.	Penal diet with cellular confinement exceeding 48 hours.	Fetters and hand-cuffing behind or to a staple.	Corporal punishments.	Combination of minor punishments.	Other punishments.	Total.	Grand total of punishments.	Ratio of column 6 F to column 2.	Ratio of column 7 G to column 2.	Ratio of column 8 to column 2.	Ratio of column 7 D to column 8.	—
Provincial Total for 1939.	96	16	257	4	151	560	1,084	3,251	24·06	12·04	36·10	·12	Provincial Total for 1939.
Provincial Total for 1938.	78	8	160	2	235	683	1,166	3,160	23·34	13·57	36·61	·06	Provincial Total for 1938.

STATEMENT No. V ABOLISHED.

STATEMENT No. VI ABOLISHED.

PART B.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.

STATEMENT No. IX (FINANCIAL).

Showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bihar during the year 1939 [excluding the cost of buildings alterations and repairs].

1	2	3				4				5						6						
		Daily average number of prisoners.				Establishments.				Dietary charges.						Hospital charges.						
		A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	E	F	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
	Year.	Convicts.	Under-trials.	Civil.	Total.	Permanent.	Temporary.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Ration.	Miscellaneous dietary charges.	Garden and agriculture expenses.	Proportion of diary expenses.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength excluding civil prisoners.	Sick diet and extras for patients.	Extras or special diet for weekly prisoners not in hospital.	Medicines, hospital bedding, clothing, etc.	Proportion of diary expenses.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Cost per head of average number of sick.
						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Provincial Total ..	1939	9,005·24	2,858·16	12·53	11,875·93	4,81,758	19,315	5,01,073	42 3 0	5,03,660	4,767	3,579	123	5,12,129	43 3 0	43,950	337	16,920	11,732	72,939	6 2 0	346 1 0
	1938	8,656.77	2,223·32	15·80	10,895·89	4,870,29	30,729	5,17,758	47 8 0	4,09,068	2,896	3,850	..	4,15,814	38 5 0	41,107	413	16,573	8,942	67,035	6 2 0	320 14 0

STATEMENT No. IX (FINANCIAL)—*contd.*

Showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bihar during the year 1939 [excluding the cost of buildings alterations and repairs].

1	2	7		8					9				10								11	
		Clothing and bedding of prisoners.		Sanitation charges.					Charges for moving prisoners.				Charges for miscellaneous services and supplies								Travelling allowances.	
		A	B	A	B	C	D	E	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	A	B
	Year.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength excluding civil prisoners.	Charges for conservancy, cleansing and purifying.	Charges for water-supply.	Extraordinary charges.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Transfer charges.	Transportation charges.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Lighting charges.	Disciplinary charges.	Annual expenses for uniform and equipment of warders.	Money payments as rewards for recapture and services.	Execution charges.	Other miscellaneous charges.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.
		Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
Provincial Total ..	1939	84,708	7 2 0	17,366	17,193	..	34,559	2 15 0	43,924	..	43,924	3 11 0	20,611	1,047	19,984	7,904	207	8,985	58,738	4 15 0	11,676	1 0 0
	1938	75,191	6 14 0	16,412	11,047	..	27,459	2 8 0	37,913	..	37,913	3 8 0	17,803	1,465	27,268	8,176	69	9,265	64,046	5 14 0	11,588	1 1 0

NOTE.—The value of jail articles is not taken into account.

STATEMENT No. IX

Showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of

1	2	12									
		Contingencies.									
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H		I
—	Year.	Rent, rates and taxes.	Service postage stamps.	Telegram and telephone charges.	Current office expenses, including country stationery.	Office furniture.	Charges for registers and stationery (stationery department charges).	Pay of menials.	Books and periodicals.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
Provincial Total ..	1939	20,186	7,052	1,999	1,731	785	11,110	2,569	270	45,702	3 14 0
	1938	17,458	6,230	2,137	1,539	479	10,231	2,387	314	40,770	3 12 0

STATEMENT No. X—

Do. No. XI—

Do. No. XII—

(FINANCIAL)—*concld.*

Bihar during the year 1939 [excluding the cost of buildings and repairs].

13												14	
Extraordinary charges for live-stock, tools and plants likely to last for three years and upwards.												Grand total of expenditure and average cost.	
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	A	B
Conservancy and water-supply dead stock.	Dietary dead stock.	Hospital dead stock.	Garden and agricultural dead stock.	Lighting dead stock.	Disciplinary dead stock.	Arms and accoutrements original cost).	Diary live-stock and plant (excluding maintenance).	Draught cattle (excluding upkeep which goes under miscellaneous F).	Other miscellaneous dead stock.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Total cost per head of average strength.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
2,571	8,162	1,084	118	747	624	310	166	249	1,173	15,204	1 4 0	13 80,652	116 4 0
2,066	6,415	231	213	673	643	648	1,626	..	21	12,536	1 2 0	12,70,110	116 9 0

		Inspector-General of Prisons, Bihar.	Establishment.	Travelling allowance.	Contingencies.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Office of the Inspector-General of Prisons, Bihar.	1939	32,133	29,696	4,161	6,217	72,207
	1938	32,133	30,037	3,889	5,414	71,473

ABOLISHED.

ABOLISHED.

ABOLISHED.

STATEMENT No. XII-A—(FINANCIAL).

Showing the result of employment of convicts in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bihar during the year 1939.

1	2	3	4 Debits. A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
	Year.	Average number sentenced to labour.	Cash in hand at the end of 1938.	Manufactured articles at the end of 1938.	Raw materials at the end of 1938.	Amount of outstanding bills due by jails at the end of 1938.	Amount of outstanding bills due to jails at the end of 1938.	Plant and machinery at the end of 1939.	Amount drawn during the year 1939.	Total debits.
			Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Provincial Total	1939	8,672·05	5,010 4	1,69,461 1	2,36,474 3	26,550 13	33,093 2	2,04,673 7	4,96,561 14	11,71,824 12
	1938	8,427·05	2,793 0	1,45,383 0	2,20,705 0	28,775 0	1,11,252 0	2,03,674 0	5,03,838 0	12,16,420 0

1	2	5 Credits. A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Year.	Cash in hand at the end of 1939.	Manufactured articles at the end of 1939.	Raw materials at the end of 1939.	Amount of outstanding bills due by jails at the end of 1938.	Amount of outstanding bills due to the jails at the end of 1939.	Plant and machinery at the end of 1939.	Amount paid into the treasury including invoices in 1939.	Total credits.	Excess of credit or net profit.	Average credit per head of sentenced to labour.	Excess of debits or loss.	Excess of 5 G over 4 G or cash earning.	Average cash earning per head of sentenced to labour.	Excess of 4 G over 5 G or cash loss.
		Rs a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a	Rs. a.
Provincial Total	1939	1,519 2	1,28,188 12	2,42,118 4	28,652 8	96,812 14	2,04,170 13	5,79,328 4	12,75,735 9	1,03,910 13	12 0	..	82,766 6	9 9	..
	1938	5,010 0	1,69,461 0	2,36,474 0	50,719 0	33,093 0	2,04,673 0	5,85,036 0	12,84,466 0	68,046 0	8 1	..	81,198 0	9 10	..

STATEMENT No. XIII.—(FINANCIAL) FOR 1939.

Showing the net cost of prisoners in Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bihar during the year 1939.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
—	Year.	Total cost of maintenance (col. 14 of statement IX).	Average cost of maintenance per head (col. 14 of statement IX).	Total cash earnings (col. IX of statement XII-A).	Average cash earnings per head of average strength.	Net cost to Government (col. 3 *minus* col. 5).	Average net cost per head of average strength (col. 4 *minus* col. 6).
		Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Provincial Total ..	1939	13,80,652	116 4	82,766 6	9 9	12,97,885 10	106 11
	1938	12,70,110	116 9	81,198 0	9 10	11,88,912 0	106 15

STATEMENT No. XIV—(VITAL).

Showing the sickness and mortality among the prisoners of all classes in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bihar during the year 1939.

1	2	3			4			5		6		
—	Class of prisoners.	Number of persons that can be accommodated in the parts of the Jails devoted to convicts, under-trials and civil prisoners, respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells.			Average daily strength.			Maximum population on any one day.		Number admitted into hospital.		
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M	F.	M.	F.	Total.
Provincial Total for 1939.	Convict ..	11,273	412	11,685	8,828·49	176·75	9,005·24	..	..	2,310	39	2,349
	Under-trials ..	1,145	92	1,237	2,798·21	59·95	2,858·16	..	..	1,582	34	1,616
	Civil ..	91	..	91	12·53	..	12·53	..	..	3	..	3
	State ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total for all classes.	12,509	504	13,013	11,639·28	236·70	11,875·93	[illegible]	..	3,895	73	3,96[illegible]
Provincial Total for 1938.	Convict ..	11,273	412	11,685	8,473·76	183·01	8,656·77	..	..	2,553	49	2,60[illegible]
	Under-trials ..	1,145	92	1,237	2,177·94	45·39	2,223·33	..	..	1,314	14	1,32[illegible]
	Civil ..	91	..	91	15·80	..	15·80	..	..	2	..	[illegible]
	State ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total for all classes.	12,509	504	13,013	10,667·50	228·40	10,895·90	..	..	3,869	63	3,93[illegible]

7			8			9												10	11
Daily average number of sick.			Number of deaths in and out of hospital.			Ratio per mille of average strength.												Class of prisoners.	—
						A			B			C			D				
						Of admissions into hospital.			Of daily average number of sick.			Of deaths from all causes except cholera.			Of deaths from all causes both in and out of hospital.				
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		
159·96	4·27	164·23	85	..	85	261·7	220·7	260·8	18·1	24·1	18·2	9·6	..	9·4	9·6	..	9·4	Convict	Provincial Total for the year 1939.
45·20	1·29	46·49	25	..	25	565·4	567·1	565·4	16·2	21·5	16·3	8·9	..	8·7	8·9	..	8·7	Under-trial	
·06	..	·06	..	..	..	239·4	..	239·4	4·8	..	4·8	..	..	..	..	..	..	Civil ..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	State ..	
205·22	5·56	210·78	110	..	110	334·6	308·4	334·1	17·6	23·5	17·7	9·5	..	9·3	9·5	..	9·3	Total of all classes.	
168·00	3·72	171·72	92	2	94	301·3	267·7	300·6	19·8	2·3	19·8	10·9	10·9	10·9	10·9	10·9	10·9	Convict	Provincial Total for the year 1938.
36·43	0·70	37·13	14	..	14	603·3	308·4	597·3	16·7	15·4	16·7	6·4	..	6·3	6·4	..	6·3	Under-trial	
·07	..	·07	..	..	..	126·6	..	126·6	4·4	..	4·4	..	..	..	..	..	..	Civil ..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	State ..	
204·50	4·42	208·92	106	2	108	362·7	275·8	360·9	19·2	19·4	19·2	9·9	8·8	9·9	9·9	8·8	9·9	Total for all classes.	

STATEMENT No. XIV(*a*).—(VITAL).

Showing the mortality among the convicts including the Moribund prisoners released under rule 548 of the Bihar and Orissa Jail Manual, during the year 1939.

1	2	3	4	5				6					
—	Total number of deaths as shown in the statement No. XIV, column 8.	Number of Moribund prisoners released.	Number of Moribund prisoners known to have died.	Class of Moribund prisoners released by age.				Class of Moribund prisoners released by length of time passed in Jail.					
				A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	E	F
				Under 16.	16 to 40.	40 to 60.	Over 60.	Under 6 months.	6 to 12 months.	1 year to 2 years.	2 to 3 years.	3 to 7 years.	Over 7 years.
Provincial Total for 1939 ..	85	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Provincial Total for 1938 ..	94	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

STATEMENT No. XV—ABOLISHED.

STATEMENT No. XVI—ABOLISHED.

STATEMENT No. XVII—(VITAL).

Showing the mortality among convicts in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bihar during the year 1939, according to the length of time passed in Jail.

1	2			3			4			5		
—	Not exceeding six months in Jail.			Above six months and not exceeding one year.			Above one year and not exceeding two years.			Above two years and not exceeding three years.		
	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.
Provincial Total for 1939.	3,423·53	29	8·47	1,769·18	25	14·13	1,203·84	14	11·62	972·61	4	4·11
Provincial Total for 1938.	2,824·11	38	13·46	1,748·61	10	5·72	1,379·47	14	10·15	1,121·54	10	8·92

6			7			8			9
Above three years and not exceeding seven years.			Above seven years.			Total.			
Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	—
868·31	10	11·52	767·77	3	6·90	9,005·24	85	9·43	Provincial Total for 1939.
976·19	16	16·19	606·85	6	9·89	8,656·77	94	10·85	Provincial Total for 1938.

STATEMENT No. XVIII.

Showing particulars regarding prisoners under-trial in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bihar during the year 1939.

1	2		3		4			5		
—	Number remaining at the end of the previous year.		Number received during the year.		Total.			Daily average number.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Provincial Total for 1939.	2,284	40	32,639	818	34,923	858	35,781	2,798·21	59·95	2,858·16
Provincial Total for 1938.	1,864	49	25,494	630	27,358	679	28,037	2,177·94	45·39	2,223·33

6			7			8		9		10		11			12
Released.			Convicted and sentenced.			Transferred.		Escaped.		Died.		Remaining on 31st December 1938.			—
M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	
19,540	463	20,003	9,610	276	9,886	2,848	64	3	..	25	..	2,897	55	2,952	Provincial Total for 1939.
14,915	396	15,311	7,946	202	8,148	2,195	41	4	..	14	..	2,284	40	2,324	Provincial Total for 1938.

STATEMENT A.

ABOLISHED.

STATEMENT B.

Showing the condition of convicts released.

1	2	3	4					5				
			Number who had gained weight.					Number who had lost weight.				
—	Number released during the year.	Number who had neither lost nor gained weight.	a Up to 1 lb.	b From 1 to 5 lbs.	c From 5 to 10 lbs.	d Over 10 lbs.	Total.	a Up to 1 lb.	b From 1 to 5 lbs.	c From 5 to 10 lbs.	d Over 10 lbs.	Total.
Provincial Total for 1939.	16,011	4,761	1,510	3,680	2,596	1,414	9,200	535	955	400	160	2,050
Provincial Total for 1938.	14,453	4,577	1,137	3,194	2,181	1,299	7,811	515	986	361	203	2,065

STATEMENT C.

Showing the working of the remission system during the year 1939

1	2	3				4				5				6	7
		Number of convicts released during the year who gained remission.				Maximum remission in days gained by any convict released during the year.				Average remission in days gained by any convict released during the year.					
		Sentenced to—				Sentenced to—				Sentenced to—					
—	Number released during the year who came under the remission system but failed to gain remission.	Six months and not over one year.	Not exceeding 2 years.	Not exceeding 5 years.	Over 5 years.	Six months and not over one year.	Not exceeding 2 years.	Not exceeding 5 years.	Over 5 years.	Six months and not over one year.	Not exceeding 2 years	Not exceeding 5 years.	Over 5 years.	Maximum gratuity earned by any convict released during the year.	Average gratuity earned by the convicts entered in column 2 to 6.
Provincial Total for 1939 ..	1	3,066	790	634	185	112	271	450	900	36	103	236	427	..	..
Provincial Total for 1938 ..	38	3,020	872	775	254	105	180	468	876	26	90	238	460	..	..

STATEMENT D—ABOLISHED.

STATEMENT SHOWING PARTICULARS OF HABITUAL CRIMINALS—ABOLISHED.

Statement showing the details of whipping during the year 1939.

—	Daily average number of male prisoners in the year 1939.	Total number of Jail offences.	Total number of prisoners punished by whipping.						Percentage of grand total of column 9 to column 2.	Percentage of grand total of column 9 to column 3.	Number of prisoners in whose cases illness was directly or indirectly the effect of whipping.	Number of prisoners in whose cases death was directly or indirectly the effect of whipping.
			Five to 10 stripes.	Above 10 and not above 15 stripes.	Above 15 and not above 20 stripes.	Above 20 and not above 25 stripes.	Above 25 and not above 30 stripes.	Grand Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Provincial Total for the year 1939.	8,212·44	2,019	1	2	1	..	..	4	·05	.19	..	..
Provincial Total for the year 1938.	7,865·98	2,022	1	1	..	..	..	2	·03	·9	..	..

No. 2628--J.

GOVERNMENT OF BIHAR.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

RESOLUTION.

Patna, the 31st December 1940.

READ—

The report on the Administration of Jail Department for the year 1939.

READ ALSO—

The report for the year 1938 and the resolution recorded thereon.

1. The office of the Inspector-General of Prisons was held by Lt.-Col. O. R. Unger, I.M.S., throughout the year.

2. The number of permanent jails of all classes remained the same as in the previous year, viz., four central, nine district, one juvenile and forty-one subsidiary jails. The reduced jail at Arrah which was temporarily raised to the status of a district jail continued to function as such.

3. The daily average number of prisoners of all classes taken together and of convicts rose from 10,896 and 8,657 in 1938 to 11,876 and 9,005, respectively.

4. The total number of youthful offenders and juveniles, i.e., all prisoners below the age of 20 years was 1,877 against 1,456 in 1938. Of these prisoners 73 per cent, as against 75 per cent in 1938 were given sentences of one year or less. Prisoners with sentences of less than one year were employed on routine duties such as cooking, sweeping and gardening. Prisoners with longer sentences were given borstal training. Short sentences do not permit the application of reformative methods. Hence the Provincial Government consider that they should be avoided, where possible, by the use of the court's powers under section 562 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, or sections 8 and 9 of the Reformatory Schools Act, 1897, or section 5 of the Whipping Act, 1909.

5. The total number of convicts admitted rose from 20,459 in 1938 to 23,771 in the year under report. Of these 54·14 per cent against 57·15 per cent in 1938 received sentences not exceeding three months. The daily average number of undertrial prisoners detained in jails was 2858·16 against 2223·33 in 1938. The average period of detention of these prisoners both in "sessions" and "other cases" was very high as compared with the preceding year, namely 80·81 and 30·79 days against 68·29 and 23·94 days, respectively in 1938.

6. These figures give cause for consideration. The increase in the average periods of detention of undertrial prisoners was largely unavoidable in view of the rise in the number of criminal cases without a corresponding increase in the number of courts available to deal with them. The shortage of officers was particularly felt in magisterial courts. But Government think that the number of short-term sentences and the number of prisoners detained in jail under trial could be reduced by a judicious use of the court's discretionary powers under sections 497 and 562 of the Code of Criminal Procedure in cases where the exercise of such powers is suitable to the circumstances and is not detrimental to public interest.

7. There was no state or other special class of prisoner.

8. There were six escapes (three among undertrials and three among convicts) during the year under report against five in 1938. Out of these four (viz., two convicts and two undertrial prisoners) were recaptured. One convict and one undertrial prisoner who had escaped in a previous year were also recaptured.

9. As compared with 1938 there was an increase in the total number of jail offences committed by the convicts during 1939, viz., 3,251 against 3,160 in 1938. Of these, 2,167 were awarded minor punishments and 1,084 major punishments.

10. The total expenditure on guarding and maintaining the prisoners including the cost of supervision but excluding the cost of buildings and repairs was Rs. 14,52,859 against Rs. 13,40,583 in 1938 which shows an increase of Rs. 1,12,276 over the last year's figure. The increase was due to the rise in the jail population. The average cost per head, however, fell from Rs. 123-1-0 in 1938 to Rs. 122-5-0.

11. The working of the manufactory department showed a slight improvement as compared with the result of the year 1938, inasmuch as the net profit and the net profit per head amounted to Rs. 1,03,910-13-0 and Rs. 12 against Rs. 68,046 and Rs. 8-1-0, respectively in 1938. This improvement is mainly due to the increase in the orders for tents and blankets.

12. In spite of the increase in the jail population, the total number of deaths from all causes, and the death rate per mille of the total strength were almost the same as in 1938, viz., 110 and 9·3 against 108 and 9·9 in 1938. This shows that the improvement noticed in the health record in 1938 was maintained during 1939 and the death rate was the lowest ever recorded in the Province.

13. Of the 16,011 convicts released during the year under report from the central and district jails, 57·46 per cent gained weight, 12·8 per cent lost weight and 29·74 per cent remained stationary. This shows that a majority of the convicts improved in health.

14. Amongst the noteworthy events in the jail administration during the year under report may be mentioned the following :—

An Urdu teacher was appointed to educate Urdu reading prisoners.

The work of mass literacy amongst the prisoners was carried on with the greatest zeal and enthusiasm. The experiment of employing convict warders for guarding prisoners at night has been taken up at the Bhagalpur Central Jail and is reported to be working satisfactorily. The training of prisoners of the cultivator class in modern methods of cultivation was started during the year in the Bhagalpur Central Jail under the supervision of the Sabour Agricultural Farm.

15. The Provincial Government is pleased to observe that the department was efficiently administered by Lt.-Col. Unger and it is obliged to him for his valuable report.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of the resolution be forwarded to the Inspector-General of Prisons for information.

Ordered also that the resolution with the report be submitted to the Government of India in the Home Department.

Ordered also that the resolution be published in the *Bihar Gazette*.

By order of the Governor of Bihar,

D. E. REUBEN,

Secretary to Government.

MEMO. NO. 2628-J.

Patna, the 31st December 1940.

Copy forwarded to the Inspector-General of Prisons, for information.

D. E. REUBEN,

Secretary to Government.

BGP (Judl.) 25—462—23-1-1941.—HCDG